

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1882. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending May 6, 1882, was : Total for the week.

Were They Christians? The subjoined inquiry reached our hands

yesterday morning:

"H. H. CLATIN & CO...
"New York, Church et., Worth et., and W. Broedway."
"CLOSE Serr. IN FOR DEFAURANT!
"New York, May 6, 1882."
"Dear Sin: Please inform us through your valuable paper if Eugens and Longrettow were indeed unbelievers in the Christian religion. Respectfully yours.
"H. M. Walter."

"H. M. WALTER." We answer that Mr. EMERSON and Mr. LONGFELLOW were unbelievers in the Christian religion.

The essence of belief in the Christian religion is belief in the Delty of the Lord 'tssu-CHRIST. Without the Godhead of the Carrier there is no real Christianity.

It is true there is a sort of doctrine which many people fancy to be Christian, and according to this doctrine JESUS CHRIST WAS not Gop, but a creature, a man, or a created being somewhat sup vior to man. But this is not the doctrine of the Christian religion. It is a loc of Christianity. It is a station on the broad road to total unbelief, to infidelity.

This sert of doctrine we understand to Longfellow, They were Unitarians, Tacy were not believers in the Christian religion.

The Shocking Tragedy in Ireland.

There is something appalling in the atrocity of the crime which was committed last night in Dublin, and by which the bearers of a message of peace and good will were infamously done to death. The effect which this act will have, and perhaps was meant to have, on the policy of conciliation will be incalculably harmful, nor should we be surprised if it entailed the downfall of the GLADSTONE Ministry in the very hour when it merited the highest este in and confidence. But in our mind such considerations, wide reaching and pregnant as they seem, are for the moment all obscured by a poignant sympathy for Ireland. She it is who will be made to suffer for this dastardly assassination. It is on her inno ent and shame-bowed head that her vindictive enemies will charge the horror of the deed, and they will find in the execrable act of sons she would not own a pretext for the ruthless subversion of her liberties.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, the new Secretary for Ireland, who was fatally stabbed last evening in the Irish capital, had been chosen for the post because of all the Whigshe was mest certain to faithfully execute Mr. GLADSTONE'S instructions. The place had been offered to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and refused by him, and it is said to have been subsequently pressed on Mr. Shaw, who also declined it, owing, apparently, to a doubt touching his ability to secure a reelection. We think it highly probable that the office would have been tendered to Mr PARNELL had he given the slightest intimation of a willingness to accept it. But his acceptance of the office was out of the question. It would have the gravest impeachment of his motives in arriving at the informal understanding he is believed to have with Mr. GLADSTONE. Moreover, it was in his power to render Ireland much greater services in Parliament, where remedial legislation of exceptional importance was about to be set on foot.

Under these circumstances, when no member of the Irish party or of the Radical section of the Premier's supporters, fluence, was available, it seemed expedient just demands. Such an iniquitous proto fall back on a docite, pliant, coloriess, person, such as the brother of the Marquis of HARTINGTON was known to be. Having no positive opinions of his own, he could be trusted to reflect those of his party chief more submissively than any other man representing an equally strong political connection. The fact that he was the son of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE could scarcely be counted as an objection, because, although the feelings of the great Whig families were slighted by the Prime Minister in the adoption of his new Irish policy, yet, after all, their votes are for the present indispensable. The Premier could not afford to break with them totally and rudely, and among the Whigs, as we have said, none have shown themselves more tractable under Mr. GLADSTONE'S hand than the Marquis of HAR-TINGTON and his brother who has just been

murdered. At the time of our present writing we know not whether the assassins may not have been insane persons-we know, in fact, nothing but the naked fact that Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and the Under Secretary, Mr. Burke, were stabled to death last evening in Phoenix Park at Dublin. But supposing that no doubt is east on the sanity of the murderers, it would be absurd to imagine that the Whig affiliations of the unfortunate Secretary or the unreasonable dissatisfaction at his appointment evinced by the English Radical press could in any wise have prompted his iniquitous taking off. It is more probable that the crime was the work of miscreants who saw in Mr. Grap-BTONE'S conciliatory policy the ruin of their clandestine schemes, and who determined to paralyze it at the cost of a country the secondrels pretend to serve, and by the butchery of men who came on a blessed errand of deliverance and pacification.

Never in the whole course of their history have the prospects of the Irish people been brighter than they looked only twenty-four hours ago. That those prospects are very deeply overcast by the detestable crime committed vesterday cannot be for a moment doubtful to those conversant with the difficulties which already beset Mr. GLADSTONE'S path. The calamitous consequences of this ghastly tragedy we cannot as yet begin to measure. But when we think of the hage power for evil which circumstances have given the authors of this bloody deed, it seems to us that something like a curse has overshadowed Ireland.

A Suggestion to David Davis.

The best plan yet proposed for relieving the Supreme Court of the United States from the burden of business with which it has for some years been oppressed is that recently brought before Congress by Senator DAVID

DAVIS of Illinois. It provides for Intermediate Courts of Appeal in the several judicial circuits, and would require the appointment of two additional Circuit Judges for each circuit, or eighteen in all.

The Democrats do not like the idea of giving all these appointments to Republicans. They deprecate any increase which will tend to make the Federal judiciary more partisan than ever. Senator Dayis admitted the force of their objections by saying that if he

had the appointing power he would divide the Judges equally between the two parties. Now, Mr. Davis is an intimate personal friend of the President, and has great and deserved influence with him. The President is particularly disposed to regard his advice in matters relating to the judiciary. Let the sturdy Senator convince him that he ought to apportion these judicial appointments between Republicans and Democrats alike. Then let him assure the Senate of his confidence that the President will appoint the Judges from both parties, and we venture to predict that the bill will pass.

The Republican party at large would have no reason to complain of President ARTHUR for taking such a course. In England it is by no means uncommon to select new Judges from lawyers who belong to the party out of power, and in Massachusetts Gov. Long recently appointed a Democrat to an important judicial office, we believe.

Indeed, there is nothing that would do more to extend and strengthen confidence in the President, throughout the country, than a manifestation of purpose on his part to make the Federal judiciary non-partisan.

New Hampshire's Senator.

We congratulate New Hampshire on the approaching close of Mr. BLAIR's examination. It has been a melancholy exhibition of moral obtuseness and stupidity on the part of a man whose high office calls for a stainless probity and a robust intellect. The hired intermediary of a fraudulent and perjured speculator is certainly not an ornament to the State which once reserved its trusts for men of parts and character. Whether the have been the doctrine of Emenson and notions of political duty avowed by Mr. BLAIR are approved by his constituents, it remains for them to indicate; and the Senate, by its action in his case, will reveal to us its

dandard of Senaterial morality. Under the sharp inquiry to which the Senator from New Hampshire was subjected vesterday he took refuge in vague, evasive, equivocal answers, in which it is impossible to discern any definite significance. When lawyers engaged in the trial of a cause meet with a witness of this kind they are apt. to set him down as either a or a knave, and we think that most honest, clear-headed men who read the evidence will insist on classing Mr. Blair in one or the other category. Inasmuch, however, as the witness had contrived to get himself elected to the Senate from a New England State, he can hardly expect us to believe that he is quite such a driveller as he looks on the face of his testimony. And we are confirmed in the suspicion that he is but playing the part of artless innocence, from his shrewd refusal to produce his correspondence with Shiphend, whereby the truth of the assertions he has made under oath might have been submitted to an awkward test.

It is not worth while to scrutinize in detail the outgivings which Mr. BLAIR tried yesterday to palm off for evidence. Every answer was a quibble, every pretended explanation an attempt to obfuscate. Two or three examples will suffice to illustrate the performance. Witness said that "when the opportunity was afforded us to have preserved peace between Peru and Chili, and made Peru a strong commercial ally of the United States, I would have embraced that opportunity. In that way we would have secured control of the Panama Canal." The more this language is examined, the more inscrutable it appears. What does "preserving the peace" mean? Preventing the war from breaking out, or stopping it afterward? We had no opportunity of doing the first, and we tried in vain to do the second at Arica more than eighteen months ago. If Mr. BLAIR means anything, it is that by threats and demonstrations, which would of course imply an intention to employ in the last resort the war-making powers of the United States, our Government might have bullied Chili—though even this is doubtful-into relinquishing her ceeding would not, however, convert Peru into "a strong commercial ally," unless we admitted her products free of duty. or annexed the country. How an interference in the quarrel between Chill and Peru would have assured to us "control of the Panama Canal" is a riddle, which even Mr. BLOUNT, who strove patiently to elicit some intelligible testimony from the witness, felt constrained to abandon in despair.

Having admitted that Dr. ARIZOLA of Lima was a confidential friend of the sham President, Calderon, and was to present to him the preposterous Cocher demand for a billion dollars, Mr. BLAIR was asked whether it was expected to secure from Calidenon an official recognition of the justice of this enormous claim. The witness said he did not know that SHIPHERD expected to get the whole; the latter had "indicated a readiness to take in settlement from Peru whatever might seem fair." Now, we think it highly probable that SHIPHERD might have taken what he could get-as, for instance, a few thousand dollars-seeing that the claim had cost him and his friends next to nothing, and was absolutely worthless. But we fear the Senator might have held out for more extortionate terms, for he had accepted a fee whose cash value would be directly proportioned to the sum wrested from Poru. That is observed to be the usual working of contingent fees upon the legal mind, whether the recipient happens be in or out of the Senate Apropos of the same topic, Mr. BLAIR was asked whether it would not have proved exceedingly embarrassing and burdensome to Peru to have acknowledged and paid these LANDREAU and COCHET claims for upward of a billion dollars." The witness opined that 'under American management"—which he explained to mean the wholesome administration of Shipherd's Peruvian Company-'it would be far less burdensome than it now is under her own." We have tried in vain to extract a meaning from that sentence, and the impression is strong upon us that its aubor did not mean us to succeed. Of course much of the Senator's extraor-

linary evidence might be explained on the theory that he is an extremely thick-headed and simple-hearted person. We regret to say that such a theory is not tenable in view of Mr. BLAIR'S refusal to produce the letters which have passed between himself and SHIPHERD. Although he has admitted under oath that he never rendered legal services of any kind to Shipherd, that ie based his notions of the soundness of the Cociner claim, not on his own investigation. but, on Shipherd's assertions, yet he now pretends to have sustained toward the speculator the relation of attorney to client, and on that pretext withholds documents by which an honest man would hasten to confirm his testimony. It is vain to disguise the fact that this attempt to skulk behind a professional privilege, which, as we have frequently pointed out, cannot possibly be recognized in the case of a Federal legislator, has deeply injured Mr. Blain in the estimation even of his friends. Nor shall we be surprised to hear that the course he has elected to pursue is regarded by his constituents as not only disgraceful to himself, but as affixing a

stigma upon his native State. For BLAIR himself we care but little, and

the judgment which his fellow Senators shall see fit to pass upon his conduct concerns them rather than ourselves. But no man who is duly conversant with the history of his country can fail to deplore the odium which the presence of such a man in public life reflects upon New Hampshire. There was a time when the granite of her hills did but symbolize the integrity of her citizens, and when her bleak air befitted the austerity of her public virtue. She is richer now, but her name is no longer a synonyme for rectitude. The hum of the factories and workshops that pour wealth into her lap has drowned the still, small voice of her Puritan traditions, and the men whom she consents to honor have rewarded her with shame. It is not, indeed, encouraging to those who would fain believe in progress that the State that sent John Langdon and JEREMIAH MASON to the Federal legislature, that bore RUFUS CHOATE, that gave birth and training to DANIEL WEBSTER, should now in these latter days have been represented in the Senate by such men as PATTER-SON and BLAIR.

The Sort of Education they Need. Very many of our correspondents, who have a laudable ambition to improve their education and extend the range of their knowledge, come to us for advice as to the proper course for them to pursue to attain the end they desire. They want to get ahead in life and to improve their condition. If they are able to repair the deficiencies in their education, they believe, the road will be made easier for them.

But they commonly make the mistake of supposing that mere general education will be of great and sure practical advantage to them; that by means of it they will be enabled to lift themselves above the work by which they now make their living, and obtain better incomes and higher consideration in occupations more intellectual. Some of them think that if they were not forced to earn wages at trades they have learned, but could spend a few years in college, they would be far nearer fortune and much surer of renown than they now are. They imagine that a profession is both more lucrative and more agreeable than a trade. They seem to suppose that a college works some mysterious change in a man, and opens to him avenues to wealth and distinction from which those who have not pursued its course are perforce debarred.

But at our colleges, as commonly conductd, a young man gets only a general training. He is fitted for no specific work, and oftentimes his energies are rather scattered than concentrated there. When he leaves he is ready for no practical employment, perhaps s not so well fitted for useful and profitable labor as he was when he began his college course. After he is graduated, he must set himself to learning how to make a living, something he has not studied in college,

If a young man intends preparing himself o be a lawyer, a physician, a clergyman, or a writer, he does well to go to college, providing he chooses one where the students are really trained systematically, and is determined to improve the advantages it offers. If he can afford to spend four or five years or more in obtaining an elegant education for its sake alone, then, also, let him enter one of our best colleges. But a young man who cannot afford such a luxury, and who has no inclination to a profession to which a college education is a necessary or a desirable preliminary, who has his living to make first of all, may well hesitate before giving up so long a time to study which is not essential to his success. The college course cannot make him a well-educated map, though it may prepare him for making himself one. If, however, he must at once turn his hand to what will pay best, nine-tenths of the little he has learned in the course may be of so slight use to him and so rarely employed by him that he will soon forget it. He has spent four years, not in learning the specific things he requires at the end, but in getting a smattering of knowledge about languages, mathematies, philosophy, and science, which is of little practical benefit to him. He may not even have acquired the habit of Intelligent application.

To know something well and thoroughly and to train his judgment and perfect his skill in some one employment—that should be the aim of a young man who is ambitious. of getting ahead by his own labor. The range of knowledge is too wide in modern times for any one person to compass it, but it is possible for one person, with or without a college education, to master a single branch of knowledge, and to train his aptitude in a single direction or in a few directions to high perfection. Having done that, provided the skill is one for which there is a wide or a considerable demand, he has made his living secure. It is because they have not done that that so large a share of college-bred men are supernumeraries in society. They are unused to manual labor, and there is no sort of intellectual labor for which they have been specially fitted. They have been taught, but they cannot be successful teachers. They have learned languages and have studied logic and rhetoric, but they cannot write logically or acceptably. They have struggled with the rules of grammar of Latin and Greek, and yet they may not be able to speak or write English correctly, not to say foreibly or elegantly.

We have so many colleges in the United States, and there is so strong a pressure brought by the weak ones to get students. that too many young men who are not so situated that they can afford to pursue the course are brought in, and thereafter are inenpacitated for the work that comes in their way, or acquire a disgust for it. They are not half educated, and yet they expect to compete with those who are really trained intellectually.

A young man to the north of us, having determined to enter college, writes as follows: "Lintenducing to either Barvard or Vale College, I. im very poor, and intally deficient in Greek and Lathi, though I have a fair knowledge of lingish literature nugeneral history. You may say, like many other intolli-gent men, that there is little difference. But I see a difrence, to inc a very areal one, and you will do me a favor by advising me. I should, I believe, sindy the faculty of arts, perhaps medicine."

The above letter was so badly spelled that, short as it was, we had to make many corrections in it. Moreover, it asks no explicit questions, and shows a mind badly trained Yet the writer claims a fair knowledge of English literature and history, and proposes to try to get into Harvard or Yale. Judging from this letter, he could not pass the examination for admission to an ordinary grammar school. It is probable that he could not answer a single one of the very difficult questions now propounded at the entrance examinations at the colleges he names, and could not solve the simplest of the mathematical problems that would be there preposed

He would waste his time and his money in going to Cambridge or New Haven to undertake to get into college. He needs at least two or three years of preliminary discipline, not merely in Latin and Greek, but in English also, and he must acquire the habit of study, in which, we infer, he is lamentably deficient. He is very poor, too, and ought at once to be learning something out of which he can make a living; whereas if he goes to Harvard

of money-making labor for several years. He is one of the young men who cannot af-ford to go to college, who might ruin his chances in life by undertaking to get an elegant education. Let him rather pursue the trade or business he is in, cultivating himself meanwhile by reading the choicest English literature and perfecting himself in his work by acquiring all the knowledge concerning it within his reach.

Here is another young man, one who has learned a good trade, but who thinks he could better himself by becoming a lawyer:

"I am a young man, aged 28 years, single, a mechanic, and am desirous of bettering my condition, if possible. Do you think me too old to commence the study of the law, for instance, or any of the other pro-fessions, and would you deem it advisable for me to do so! How should I go about it, should you conclude I am not old to commence the study of law, to which I rather line? Of course I have to work for my living during the daytime. My only education is such as I have received in the printing office, I being a compositor by trade."

This young man, who lives in New York, says he has had no education except what he has got in a printing office, and yet he gives evidences of a far better training than that shown by the other correspondent, who confessed deficiency in Latin and Greek only. At twenty-eight, though he is master of a trade out of which he can always make a fair living, he proposes to study law in the hope of improving his prospects. But a good and industrious compositor is much more sure of an income from his work sufficient for his needs than the run of lawyers, especially in the first half of their professional career. He would leave a trade to enter a profession where the competition is greater than it is among compositors, and where the chances are more uncertain. And he would begin, not in early manhood, but after he has passed thirty, for he could not hope to be admitted to the bar before three or four years. He would make his start as a lawyer at an age when his competitors had become established in the profession, and to do that he would have to take time from his trade to attend a law school and familiarize himself with legal practice in

a law office. We cannot encourage him to make the effort. He would be likely to spoil a good printer in the attempt to make a poor lawyer. And, as to his education, his letter seems to indicate that it is better for practical purposes than that of many college graduates, who cannot express their wants so intelligently and correctly. He has learned one thing well. That is a great gain, a great start in life. He has acquired a very valuable education, and has gone through a very important practical training in the printing office, and therefore has the advantage of a large part of college graduates, who are fitted to do nothing in particular. A man who has learned a needful trade has made good use of his time.

The Saturday Afternoon Bill.

The bill introduced into the State Senate by Mr. FITZGERALD, which provides for the closing of certain public offices in this city and Brooklyn at noon on Saturdays in summer, has been ordered to a third reading.

If passed, it will give several hours additional leisure on Saturday afternoons, from the 15th of June to the 15th of September inclusive, to the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of New York, the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of Kings County, and the Clerk

of the City Court of Brooklyn. No good reason has been assigned for the proposed change. We cannot see why the clerks in these offices should not work as late as bank clerks and salesmen in business houses. It is true that our State courts manifest a growing tendency to make a complete holiday of Saturday, and perhaps it is not strange that the same disposition should be shown in those public offices whose business is intimately related to that of the courts. In our opinion, however, the reform really eded is in the direction of more work by the Judges on Saturday, instead of less work by their clerks.

The officers who appear to be directly responsible for this objectionable bill are Peter owe, Sheriff; Augustus T. Docharty, Reg. ster, and WILLIAM A. BUTLER, County Clerk, in this county, and Lawis R. Stegman, Sher-Of: THOMAS CARROLL Register, and CHARLES ELLIOTT, County Clerk, in Kings, together with George W. Knaebel, Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn.

Some of these gentlemen may be candidates for office hereafter. Let them be remembered then as public servants who insisted on their Saturday afternoons out.

A New Departure.

Unsatisfied with the ordinary achievements f journalism, and with the commonplace uccesses of literature, finance, railways, art, polities, and society, our restless contemporary, the World, loves to branch forth in unexpected directions, to vary the dull routine of monotonous existence by novelties that surprise and originalities that bewilder. Latest among these astonishing inventions comes the following circular, which, inexpensively lithographed, has been circulated by the so-called Employment Bureau of our neighbor:

" New York, May, 1982. Pamilles who are alout giving receptions, timper parties, or other entertainments, will be gratified to know that persons who will assist in making these events pleasant and enjoyable can be obtained through the medium of The World Employment Bureau. These persons will not be professionals, but parties of coldure and refinement, who will appear will, dress elegatiti. and minute with the guests while able and willing to play, sing, converse flightly, tell a good story, give a recitation, or anything that will help to make an even ing pass quickly and pleasantly. These persons will also

e suit to summer resorts if desired.
"The World Employment Burgan does not claim any rightality in this plan, but snoply complex with the inreasing demands of a large class of its patrons, in thus

or female, can be had for the sum of \$10 per evening We will governate them to be strictly homest and de-

signific persons. Enspectfully yours. The World Europeine Bresser.

The superficial reader might imagine that his netable project would be more beguilugly presented if the eircular also furnished the names of the parties of culture and refinement whose amusing services can be engaged for the sum of ten dollars per evenng each. This objection, however, may be Lought only hypercritical. If the parties in question really possess culture and refine nent, if they appear well, dress elegantly, and are able to play, sing, converse fluently, tell good story, give a recitation or anything from whistling Yankee Doodle to playing a game of poker, that may help to make an evening pass quickly and pleasantly, it is not necessary that their names should b published. Besides, to publish the name might imply that the list was already full. whereas we have no doubt that there is yet room in the social staff of the World for parties of culture and refinement, strictly honest and desirable persons, male and female. New candidates may still apply with hope of obtaining employment at \$10 per evening

The real objection to the circular, in our judgment, goes deeper. It does not appear that any of these persons, young or old, male or female, are able to dance. This or Yale he must be almost entirely shut out I is a great deficiency, and we are surprised

that the proprietor of the World, the celebrated Mr. JAY GOULD, did not observe it before he allowed his lithographic missive to be sent about the city. However, a contract is a contract; and if these unknown parties of culture and refinement already have a contract, and if their names, though held in reserve before the public, stand entered on the pay roll of the World, there is no help for it except to have them taught dancing by some competent and industrious professor. That done, the enterprise will be

it can possibly deserve. But what will the World do next? What new sphere remains for the high-flying genius of Mr. JAY GOULD to conquer? What a public calamity it would be if life should become exhausted for him; if, blase and indifferent, he should finally collapse and go out in an inanity of impossibilities, even in the midst

perfect, and we can wish for it all the success

of his own parties of culture and refinement! But a truce to such sad reflections! They are unnecessary. The brain which has conceived this new project of the World must still be fertile. Mr. JAY GOULD is not yet played out. That can never be. His gifts are too immense to wither. Let him long continue to wear the bloom of perennial youth! We tender to him once more the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

In his address of welcome to the new pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Brooklyn, on Thursday night, the Rev. Dr. HUGHES said that work in the ministry nowadays is accompanied by almost overwhelming difficulties, owing to the breaking up of old beliefs and the alarming spread of the dry rot of Beecherism. "This Beecherism, this infidelity, this so-called liberalism," added the preacher, "is to be combated by the preaching of the authoritative Bible, by appealing to the power of CHRIST to aid men in bearing their heavy burdens." If Congregational clergymen had the clear perception of Dr. HUGHES, the dry rot of Beecherism-which is adultery, brazenness and perjury-would not be tainting that denomination to-day.

Prince PRISDANG, the Slamese envoy, who is soon to come here as an ambassador from his royal half-brother, the King, has been lately enjoying himself in London, visiting the arsenals and dockyards, and being lionized in society. As Siam has a navy of ten vessels and an army of ten thousand men, his inspection of British military and marine affairs is not a mere form; indeed, when he comes to this country and finds Secon Robeson's hulks presented to him as the exhibit of our naval strength, the thoroughly modern war vessels of Siam, few in number though they be, may shine by comparison. The Siamese infantry also, are armed with breech-loading magazine guns of a famous American pattern, while Napoleons and Gatling guns make up the batteries of artillery. The service rese somewhat the Swiss or citizen-soldier system, rather than the professional one of regular armies, and preparations for the quarterly parades and reviews by the King keep up their efficiency. Prince Prisdand will no doubt take some interest in the militia of this country.

If Congress desires to earn the thanks of the people, it will not end the session without reducing letter postage. It has sufficient ground for doing this in the existing state of the Postal Department, whose receipts are now about equal to its expenditures, whereas they have always hitherto been behind. In Great Britain letter postage is at one penny, or two of our cents, for a single letter, and there is no sufficient reason why the people of the United States should now pay a higher rate, especially as double the weight can be sent in England in a single letter. It is true that the compactness of the population in the British Isles makes the transportation and the distribution of the mails less costly there than in our country of enormous distances and small, scattered sottlements. But the British service, including its distant possessions, is not only self-supporting, but yields a considerable surplus revenue. Hence, if our own postal service is not required to be more than self-supporting, this, with the fact that our weight for single postage is only half an ounce, should make up for the advantage which the British service has in its shorter distances. The time is ripe for twocent postage in this country.

The legacy swindle which has been practher lliustration of the readiness of mankind to be duped into the belief that some ex traordinary and unlooked-for good fortune is about to befall them. Hundreds of victims were persuaded to pay fees to a knavish adventurer who advertised for the heirs and next of kin of persons bearing the most familiar names. promising unclaimed money in most generous amounts. Credulous people, on the prospect of receiving large sums from unsuspected anestors, were induced to pay heavy preliminary charges for tracing their pedigrees, procuring certificates of marriages, births, and deaths, and in general tapping the Court of Chancery for the untold wealth supposed to be stored up there in waiting for them. The fraud has now been exposed, but in other places, and no doubt soon in Birmingham itself, there will be plenty of fresh victims for like sharpers.

Mayor Low is solicitous about the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, simply because of the expense to the Government in establishing a new one. This is thoughtful, but the rosychecked young Mayor doesn't know Chandles. Robeson & Co., or he wouldn't worry. In their nautical lexicon there's no such word as saying. If the proposed removal of the navy yard will allow of robbery, and no doubt it will. this firm will proceed with the enterprise regardless of expense.

We Think Not.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would a come man of 25 years be outrained the proprieties by young man of an years be matrained the amperence my appearing at business in a varieties of hierarchicalistic in-stead of the regulation statched short and color? New York, April 29.

A Heavyworder. If the young man holds the post of first walk-

ing gentleman in a fashionable dry goods

shop, or if his duty as clerk requires him to constantly meet the ladies who deal at the store, he had better not try the flannel shirt, Not because there would be anything improper in it, but his employers would probably disap prove. But if he is a clerk in a banking house where he sits all day long poring over no esual books, we can see no rencon why his employers should offer any serious objections, ovided the young man performs his duties faithfully. Of course, now, when a merchant ces one of his clerks sit down at his dosk with a yachting shirt or a base ball shirt under his coat, he naturally has his suspleions that the ming man may be thinking more of how h will set the spinnaker or make a hone can after he leaves the office, than of making his figures balance while on dary. But if there should be a concerted movement in favor of vould probably die out, always provided the erks who were them performed their labors disfactorily. Then at the close of the day the schitsmen or the bievelists might hurry to eir amusements with the advantage of being fready equipped in the appropriate costume.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Three or our years ugo I noticed that you said you did not be see there was such a thire as a much forsted hog. If you will sent ince your paper the level two years, and part xieves charges. I will sent you a pig with feet soled, like die or horse feet.

I know where there are plenky of them, and can buy
se at a cost of perhaps \$1.54.

Tyler, Smith County, Texas.

Let our correspondent subscribe for The Sun f he wants to read it, and when we develop a longing to possess a mule-footed hog we will end him the money to buy one.

Heavy Snow Storm in Pennsylvania. POTTSVILLE, May 6 .- A heavy snowstorm prevailed here and throughout the coal regions this morning. At Trackville three inches of snow has fallen, and it is still enowing. The weather is very cold, and everything has the appearance of and santer.

FOR THE NAVY!

What Congress Should Do Before Voting an

Appropriation. WASHINGTON, May 6,-Instead of a scheme to build new ships, as is proposed by the Robeson-Roach Ring, the first duty of Congress is to know exactly the true, not the reported, condition of the navy as it stands, and to find out now much money is squandered and stolen every year.

It is no secret that men are billeted on the navy yards, and draw regular salaries, whose names do not appear on the rolls, and who never render any service whatever, and ere paid from the Treasury by false vouchers, such s Howgate used in his operations. The report of the Navy Department shows

that it costs nearly half a million a year, without including the salaries of the officers detailed there for duty to maintain the Beston
Navy Yard. It is little more than a political
machine, with about five hundred men to run
it. This yard is between that at Portsmouth
on the one side and New York on the other.

The ships of the future will probably be built
of steel. The Beston yard, and, indeed, most
of the others, are unfitted for construction of
this material. The proposition to seit the land,
which constitut san important water front for
Boston, is therefore proper, and it might be applied to other property which is now useless,
and is, in fact, a drain on the Treasury.

These yards generally furnish comfortable
shore stations for the top-leavy corps of the
navy, and, like our rotten hulls, miscalled
ships of war, they have no real utility except to
provide pests at large salaries for favored
officers and for a small army of politicians.

Abolish all these superfluous appendages
which annually tax labor for their support, and
shut up the hiding places where millions are
squandered, and the country would soon see
how it is imposed upon to keep up a costly shum. out including the salaries of the officers de-

THE USES OF THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Mr. Voorhees felt himself called upon, a few days ago, to offer a resolution in the Senate for a committee to investigate and ascertain whether any corrupt or improper influences have been brought to bear upon any member in regard to a bill to amend certain laws on the subject of distilled spicits n special bonded warehouses, &c.

It appears that Mr. Voorhees's name had been used in connection with the proposed legslation in such a way as to call for the inquiry he suggested. Of course, the Benator from Indiana was the best judge of what concerned his own repute, and the interposition of other senators who volunteered certificates of character, was, to say the least of it, gratuitous, and, in one sense, wholly improper. Mr. Voorhees alone could determine what action should be taken when his character had been assailed.

The discussion which followed the resolution brought out a declaration from Mr. Windom which compelled an investigation. He dom which compelled an investigation. He referred to the hasty manner in which the bill had passed the House, under the rigor of the previous question, without debate, when it is notorious that many millions for a special interest are at stake. And he stared boidly and repeatedly that a Ring had been organized, and, according to public report with a large sum of money, to put this me sure through Congress against the views of the Trensury.

Mr. Buyard here took occasion to utter some sentiments which can neither be defended nor justified. He said, among other loose and unbecoming things:

There has be a nothing, and can be cothing, in anonymous activibilities for newspapers to put a member of this Senate upon his reply and upon his defence.

Half an hour before this statement was made

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mistakes, without any harm to the offended. Mr. Bayard makes a foolish blunder when he

Ar hayard makes a foolish blunder when he assumes a superiorly for members of the Senate that puts them above the criticism of the press. If that body has lost much of the public confidence and has fallen in the general creem, it is because the acts and the lives and the character of Senators is we caused distrist and compromised the good name that was once the cished all over the land.

The Men who are Working to Make Dakota a State.

BISMARCE, D. T., April 29.-The advocates of the acheme to divide Dakota Territory, to create the northern part into a new Territory, and to admit the south rn portion as a State, has made strennous efforts to lead Congress to believe that the peeple of the Territory are all in favor of these measures. The silence of those who are not in favor of division tends to create a belief that their numbers are in significant. It is not so. Dakota became a Territory in 1861. During the twenty-one years of its existence many politicians have been appointed to Federal offices in the Territory. A large majority on going out of office have remained in the Territory. They are all anxious for division and the admission of the southern part. All are candidates for the United States Senate and other less important offices to be filled, should their hopes be realized. It is a fact well known to every resident of Dakota who takes any interest in its political affairs that there are as many opposed to division as there are in favor of it. In their ranks can be found the farmers, in- banks, and trades-men, who are developing this new empire, and who are content to remain as a Territory for a few years longer, until such time as the people who come into this un-

The Colored Man's Priends. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sic: The col-

well man who has been into a committee of from slavery test freed from a bendage to which ho was unjustly a bjected, certainly has survey details in he path of a there by inclineable on once, with an incline made or counter at almost every above the obstitutions rate by professed triends. These that within its are pointed. by professed trients. These distributions are painful to pressed and most given as the many colored people who are sensitive, who have prof. Interiments and many of pressed, and most given as the professed trients of an area of the professed profits of the professed of the residual many know but a title of the monitories of the professed freedom to the fact that our professed freedom in the fact of the monitories of the professed of the monitories of the mon

It to Forbidden by Law.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. We are a club of boys, and do not know how to enjoy ourselves on a Sunday, but would like to play ball. Is there no phase in the city of Saw York wherein boys can stay ball without being molested by the police? TRYING. New YORK, May 5.

Pleurisy pains, asthmatic and all threat affections, are soon relieved by that cortain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayue's Expectorant.—Adv.

BUNBEAMS.

-Joseph Cook, after lecturing in Calcutta, went for rest to Dharleelung, which is a sanitary resort on the Himslaya Mountains. His plan is to lecture in southern India, then to visit Ceylon, Japan, and Australia. He expects to return to Boston in December and resume his Monday lectures in that city.

-A plausible-looking man who sees out of only one eye, and who calls himself the Rev. C. M. Bower, claims to be a Baptist minister from Virginia, and asks help from Baptists on the ground that he has lost all his property by fire. He has operated in Pittalost all his property by dre. He has operated in Pitta-burgh, and also in Detroit, asserting to the Reptists of the latter city that in addition to being burned out he had also fallen among thieves. Some of the clergymen of Detroit think that he would be at home if he fell among thieves, as he is evidently a trief himself. They express the hope that somebody will help him along as far as the penitentiary, where he evidently belongs.

-At the commencement of the National Deaf Mute College in Washington the Rev. Dr. Cottend delivered the oration, and took high ground in reference to the liberal education of the unfortunate persons for whose benefit the institution is designed. He argued from the success sirendy attained in educating deaf mutes that they are capable of mastering all the arts and sciences that can be learned by persons who are able to hear and speak. The addresses, which were de-livered in sign language by graduates of the college, showed real scholarship, and the great array of distingnished statesmen and citizens of Washington save evidence of hearty sympathy on the part of the best people with the best ficent designs of the institution.

-Some Unickasaw Indians took up a colection in their church in behalf of foreign missions, and thus raised four dollars. By the mistake of a printer, who puts dot in the wrong place, the four dollars became magnified into four hundred dollars. As this seemed a phenomenal sum for the poor Chickseaus to give, their great liberality was commented on by the various religious papers, and held up as an example for other Christians to copy. The dot has now been put in the right place and the necessary explanations have heen made. Those who are best acquainted with the re-sources of the Chickasaws say that the donaths of four dollars was quite as liberal for their means as the done tions of many of the white folks.

-The controversy as to the Roy, Dr. Newman Smyth being professor of theology at Ancover has now taken an unexpected turn. The Board of Visitors having voted that he was not the man for the have, the Faculty and the Trustees have shrewdly engaged him as supply for a year. They could do this without asking the sanction of the Board of Visitors, as it is only fo permanent appointments that this sanction is needed. They can, if they choose, continue this arrangement from year to year as long as may be mutually satisfac tory. The difference as to the theological points in dis-pute appears to be very slight, and the most remarkable feature in connection with it is that the Board of Visis ors, in making an official expression of the reasons which have influenced their action, state their belief that Dr. Smyth is sound in the faith. This being the case, the ordinary outside observer naturally wonders what all the fuss was about.

-At the recent meeting of the Classis of Greene of the Reformed Church the report of the condition of spirifual affairs was to the effect that the "light was neither clear nor dark." This is supposed to indicate a state midway between prosperity and ad-versity. It was decided that in a prayer meeting of fifty persons, forty-five of whom were women, it should be considered proper for the women to exhort and to lead in prayer. The Classis seemed afraid to meet the liquor question squarely in the face. At the last meeting a ommittee was appointed to report what ought to be done with church members who sell and drink liquor. Instead of now saying that these b others should either be encouraged or else turned out of church, the Classic resolved that all such questions should be decided by the authorities of the churches where they originate. This may help to explain the condition of spiritual twilight which is reported to exist among the churches.

moss scribbings for newspipers to not a member of this sanates upon his reply and upon his defence.

Half an hour before this statement was made the importation and almost the direct clarge was cuphasized that Senators were selling the books voted to them for public ase to friders about the capital. It is noter out that one of the great scandals of the times as the corruption in Congress. The exposure of the Cridit Mobiller, which throught Senator Patterson of New Hampshire to grief, and which drove other jobbers like him out of public life, whis due entirely to the publication in The Sux in the fall of 1872.

At this very time Senator Blair of New Hampshire may be said to be on trial for his complicity in Shipherd's Peruvian Company job, sought to be disguised under the convenient cover of coursel paid in scrip, which was only returned when the scheme had exploded and Congress was on the eve of meeting.

Corporation Senators surround Mr. Bayard, and he takes no heed of the six ister means by which their seats were procured nor of the objects for which they were sent to Washington. Others represent special interests, Others take annual retainers. And others still are free lances, with a sharp eye to business. The description might be made much stronger, as Mr. Bayard well knows.

The condition of Congress is bad, but it would be inimitely worse than it actually is but for the vigilance, the fidelity, and the integrity of the independent press, in which may be unfortunately few, but it is large enough to check venality and to intimitable thieves and jobbers. To-day it holds a controlling power is unfortunately few, but it is large enough to check venality and to intimitable thieves and jobbers. To-day it holds a controlling power to work one great fling, and it keeps members of both Houses in awe.

Every regardate journal is responsible for its utterances to public opinion and to the law, the most careful in a process of the careful of the second proportion in this completent, and the interest of the controllers

raising money by reffles and grab bags in church fairs are quite as had as horse racing. The matter is largely one of preference and training. In Kentucky almost everybody goes to the races. In this latitude compara-tively few church members go; but those who do so con-

tend that it does them no harm. -A somewhat impecunious church which has for a long time been humiliated by being compelled to worship in a shabby old frame house of worship recently announced its purpose of building something more commodious and stylish. A neighboring dominic, aston step, congratulated the pastor on the improved properity of the church. The paster accepted the congratulations gracefully and thankfully. The neighboring dominic then ventured to ask as to the amount of cash on hand, if it were sufficient to finish the building and have it free from debt. "Well," the paster said." I can hardly say that we have enough for that, you know our people are poor, and we have not been able to raise much cash, but we are rich in faith." "And will faith put up your new church t" the neighbor asked. "Well, not exactly that," the paster replied, "but we have money to begin with, and we have faith to believe that somehow or other we shall get the balance." "Theu," get Brother Kumball or somebody to help you out of it." The paster admitted that possibly there night be some thing of that head. "Then," the objecting domaine re-plied, "you had better worship for fifty years in your shabby little old church rather than run in debt for a house you cannot pay for." And there was a coolness between these two servents of the Lord.

enties to remain as a terminal content of this an interest of the content to remain as a terminal well-condition to the content of statebook.

All the papers of the ferritors are with one exception, working in the interest of the scholar and that their great anniversary gatherings are to be held in the papers of the interest of the scholar and the papers of the scholar fine working in the interest of the scholar are called who won't to Washington't being in appear of division were maintained by parked a necessary in the content of division were maintained by parked and the content of division to the sign of the scholar parked of politicians almost to a main. It is the division to the content of the parked of politicians almost the measure all fad.

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- The Sunday schools have an interesting lesson to dur, on "Sufferentian, then theset" the nar-vative being in Mark vif. 26-37. Jeens a test went from the sinites neighborhood over to the region of Tyre and Salan on the senseast. Probably He went there I rest. of ether manufactures than Jen et . How many shores who were of ether manufactures than Jen et . How many shruces the performed we know met had we have the result one with the very important. A creek mather came to this basecking that is related to math he restored to benefit. The poor girl was all tel with the 6 rules. evil becomes formular joses in The answering at first gave was for the double purpose of testing the mother's faith and that of the designs. The woman's morpher's faith and that of the discusses. The woman's responses was a rest and to being and showed that she believed deeps to be marker to save such heal facegoing her faith. He precommend the word of carr and on returning to her house she bound her daughter restored to hundre. For the first market the second changes to the Desarted secondly, sixty makes away, on the other state of the lake of studies. Maintaides of the employed and indem were beometric flams as recovered by Maintaide the care of a feat and doubt market, we say that the latter where the state of a feat and doubt market, we say the market of the lake of studies of the market of the lake of studies. Maither true care of a heat and doubtman, e.g., e.g., frequested to Mark. With a tench one rare and ton be the sufferer was simbled to have and speak. These decimes show the heating power of Jesus, and his dealer to be used to be desired to be the sufferings of the month and distressed. They also show the universal symmathy of the Sayyor, not confined to any one race or authors is, but free is an tended to all of every degree and cases persons in